1846MNRAS...7...93P

De Vico's Fourth Comet.

Elements.

Parabolic, by G. P. Bond, Esq. from the observations of Feb. 26, and March 4, 6, and 12.

		° ′ ″
1846.	Long. of Ascending Node	76 57 43
	Long. of Perihelion	89 25 44
	Inclination	85 19 19
	Perihelion Distance	0·668045
	Perihelion Passage	March 5·37963 G.M.T.

Motion direct.

Elliptic, by Professor B. Peirce, Harvard University, from the observations of Feb. 26, March 9 and 18.

Perihelion Passage ....March	5·49947 G.M.T.	
Perihelion Distance.............	0·664316	
Semi-major Axis..................	20·80761	
Eccentricity........................	0·9680761	
Time of Revolution..............	94·9 years.	
Mean daily Motion	37″·3829	
	° ′ ″	
Inclination	85 11 29·5	
Longitude of Node..............	77 29 47·5	Mean Equinox of Jan. 1, G.M.T.
Longitude of Perihelion.........	90 16 19·2	

Motion direct.

A comparison with all the Cambridge (U.S.) observations gives for the excess of the observed over the computed

	R.A.	Dec.
	s	″
Feb. 26	0·00	0·0
March 1	0·51	−13·3
2	−1·37	6·4
3	−0·33	13·7
4	−0·12	− 9·4
5	0·09	
6	0·29	−15·4
9	0·0	0·0
10	0·58	− 4·6
11	0·97	17·5
12	0·55	−13·2
17	−0·23	− 2·4
18	0·00	0·0
21	+0·90	− 6·5
31	−2·80	− 9·6

Professor Peirce says that he has computed several parabolic orbits, but these, as well as Mr. Bond's, fail to satisfy the observations by 3′ or 4′, which convinces him that the orbit is elliptical.

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Mean Places of Stars, Jan. 1, 1846, in the Parallel of Brorsen's Comet and De Vico's Fourth Comet, by M. Rumker.

Mean R.A. Jan. 1, 1846.	Mean Decl. Jan. 1, 1846.	Mean R.A. Jan. 1, 1846.	Mean Decl. Jan. 1, 1846.
h m s	° ′ ″	h m s	° ′ ″
21 56 58·97	69 36 19·8	23 34 0·66	61 39 8·3
22 16 0·14	70 1 47·2	23 35 11·39	60 49 33·0
22 16 23·3::	69 51 20·8	23 37 58·32	61 3 3·9
22 24 58·96	68 37 59·2	23 40 39·90	61 6 18·0
22 35 21·88	67 41 58·7	23 40 51·22	61 8 1·1
22 35 38·04	65 42 10·3	23 41 2·40	61 25 40·6
22 43 46·80	67 45 12·8	23 41 7·94	61 23 25·4
22 52 50·60	66 57 21·8	23 41 21·53	61 21 32·7
22 55 57·06	66 57 58·3	23 41 22·34	59 7 25·2
23 0 54·35	67 0 51·3	23 41 33·96	60 30 36·7
23 1 31·90	67 4 59·2	23 41 42·19	59 4 ...
23 6 13·93	63 57 55·7	23 46 35·27	60 45 0·4
23 8 34·32	64 35 19·2	23 48 8·18	60 23 45·2
23 11 0·40	65 22 2·1	23 48 21·57	60 48 35·1
23 11 14·59	63 54 38·5	23 49 11·81	61 9 36·7
23 13 30·33	64 40 2·8	23 49 26·17	61 13 13·7
23 14 35·82	63 53 52·6	23 49 49·28	61 8 6·2
23 16 29·65	64 39 0·8	23 53 47·04	60 21 59·2
23 17 12·43	64 29 58·1	23 55 58·64	56 31 15·4
23 17 37·78	64 38 49·0	23 59 47·58	56 31 19·4
23 19 49·71	63 27 37·1	0 3 5·40	56 43 45·9
23 20 40·85	63 52 7·2	0 11 23·11	54 47 10·6
23 22 4·49	61 44 13·8	0 12 31·69	55 44 58·3
23 22 58·22	63 8 58·7	0 13 18·00	55 42 9·3
23 23 38·29	63 32 35·8	0 14 31·32	53 47 26·5
23 23 48·87	63 28 20·8	0 18 15·55	55 47 14·4
23 24 20·67	63 10 ...	0 22 55·22	48 59 20·5
23 31 36·34	61 16 58·4	0 38 19·57	45 31 5·0
23 32 6·14	61 12 47·2	0 38 55·63	38 11 20·0
23 33 30·58	59 58 39·0		

M. Rumker conceives that the above catalogue, which is deduced from his own meridian observations, has considerable accuracy.

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